ural bend as a living sacrifice to some

As they grew up Jones began casting about

to ascertain which boy desired to follow in his father's footsteps. One day he discovered to his chagrin that each boy had his heart set upon some other line of en-deavor than the law. Then Jones tr.ed to

talk one of the youngsters - no matter which one-into study of the law. It was

a matter of family pride with him-some one in the family had been a lawyer for

many generations back. But his arguments were of no avail, and finally, in his obtuse-

law, willy nilly.

The boy's natural inclinations were for

electricity, then coming to the fore. He had to put away, as best he could, all

and though he began practice with his fa-ther's name back of him, he made an

equally poor showing from the very start. At last, utterly disgusted with everything

legal, he tore down his shingle, and, years

after he should have been permitted to do

so, turned to his first and only love. In

his mark; but no matter what success he

may attain, he will always feel that if his

father had only given him a square deal as a boy he would have done infinitely better

than he can ever hope to do now with his

time and energies.

A square deal is also decidedly lacking

for those children whose sickly or invalid brother or sister takes up completely the

thoughts, time and attention of the parents. Henry Holmes had a withered leg. He

was the youngest of three children, the others being girls. In order to have him cured, if possible, his parents spent the greater part of their days taking him from

place to place and remaining with him, leaving the daughters to the tender mercies

of an old maiden aunt. This they did for nearly five years, and in all that time the

girls spent only one Christmas holiday with

Finaily the boy was brought home on the

right road to recovery, and the whole family rejoiced, the girls doubly so, because "now," they said gleefully. "we'll have a father and mother, truly and really, like other girls.

But alas for their rosy dream! Two

nother were in the same house with them,

mother were in the same house with them, but so wrapped up were they in the boy that they had only had polite attention for the girls, who were constantly being reminded that Henry was the first to be thought of in everything.

Thus, after five years of patient, uncomplaining waiting under the sharp and unsympathetic eyes of their aunt, the girls were denied a square deal, when it could have been given to them without the least harm to Henry's health and certainly to the

harm to Henry's health and certainly to the decided betterment of his disposition, which

speedily developed an unmistakable selfish

A Square Deal for All.

let me vary this recital of unfair deals by

elling of a family of four children who go

a square deal all 'round from the time they

In the first place, the eldest was not for-

ever being reminded that he should serve as

an example to the others. In the second

place, not one of the children can recall any

from time to time and practically the same

fourth place, when one child was given

were sure of receiving its equivalent, as a matter of course. In the fifth place, the

two boys were not forced into taking up

any line of work uncongenial to them, be

cause there was a family pride to be sat-isfied, or for any other reason. And as for

the education of both boys and girls, each

received as much preparation for life's work

as one-fourth the sum of money the father

could spare to spend for this item could

cuses another of being the parents' favorite

sation said impulsively:
"I just couldn't help staying out on my
porch last night and listening to you all.

You seemed the happiest family together I've ever known anything about."

It is a happy family and largely because each of its members has received a square

But right here, went on the Married Man,

persons who call themselves father

their parents.

other girls.

left the cradle.

afford.

mother's.

And the result?

family calling.



Written for The Star.

Perhaps-began the Married Man--if parents generally were more solicitous about giving their children a square deal all round there would be considerably less complaint to the effect that in these degenerate times many, many children seem to is a commandment which runs: "Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Consider old man Sampson. Nice old man to meet socially. Fine to do business with. Charitable and all that. Commands universal respect. Has everything, seemingly, in the way of this world's goods to make him happy and contented. Yet he is constantly grieving because none of his children except William seems to have that deep love and affection for him which a father is naturally led to look for in his offspring. To him it is an inexplicable mystery, apparently, yet to any of his friends the why and wherefore is as plain as day

The Sampson children are five in number, the only daughter being the eldest. William is the third son in point of years. Up to the time that he became a member of the Sampson household, its head did not seem to be unduly partial to one or the other of his children. But William unwittingly changed completely his proud father's attitude. Perhaps it was due to the circumstances that William "took after" his father from babyhood, but whatever the cause, before William's legs were free of ong dresses the father had begun planning to make him the future head of the firm bearing the Sampson name. He talked free-ly about his object in the bosom of his family; he told William time without numper, in the presence of his brothers, that one day he alone would be head of the firm and house of Sampson. He also gave his friends and acquaintances the same in-formation; and he not only sent William through college, by way of preparation, but to a German university as well, and after that on a trip around the world, that the young man might be broadened to the greatest possible extent.

## Prodigal Got the "Snap."

William returned to his home some four years ago. At that time his oldest brother had been in charge of one of the responsible the smallest detail, but no matter. The moment William indicated that he was ready to go to work at last, he was straightway taken into the office as his father's right-hand man. A little over a year ago, when the old gentleman retired from active participation, William became the active head, and the eldest son, by way of replaced in charge of one of the firm's branch which William receives.

In similar fashion the other boys have been shunted aside in William's interests. The second son was not taken into the business; he was told that there would be no room for him when William came in. He became an architect, and, thanks to his innate ability, is making out very well, in-deed. The youngest son left his books last month. Long ago, he realized that he could not hope to become a member of his fath-er's firm, so he planned to enter a broker's office in the fall, and in making this decision did not think it necessary or ad-visable to consult with his father. "Why should I trouble him," he said to his sister, when he is all taken up with William and

Of course, the old gentleman can't under-stand, for the life of him, the boy's frame of mind. As for his daughter, it grieves him sorely to have her say two-edged things about his relations with William, as if she were envious of her brother, and unappreciative of all that her old father has done for her. So he goes about declaring that filial love is not what it was in his seems to be grateful for what has been done in his behalf.

This business of arbitrarily setting aside a certain son as successor to the family business and training him up as such, instead of giving each child an equal chance to prove his worth to the honor, is working to keep many a boy from getting the square deal that is naturally due him.

The Child With "A Career."

BIG PRIZES

Use Their Brains.

desirable prizes as the large sums of

money-five prizes each worth £8,000-

is absolutely needful to have attainments

of both a learned and brilliant nature, yet a study of the following particulars

opportunities well within the scope of

prizes which are being offered today

is being prepared for a "career" at the expense of the other members of the family. Miss Cecilia Wilkins was once told that she had a superb voice, and that all it needed was cultivation. A dapper little Frenchman, who was giving her singing lessons at \$5 per lesson, paid her this compliment, and paid it so often and with such evident sincerity that Miss Cecilia so miserably that he was one year longer and her mother soon came to believe what than the average student in getting through; he said and laid plans accordingly to have Miss Cecilia cultivate her voice abroad in

the famous musical centers. Previous to this time. Miss Cecilia had Previous to this time, Miss Cecilia had gone through a young woman's seminary, taking the full four years' course, at one thousand per year, tuition and all incidentals, including dress. In another year her brother would be ready to enter college, and for this event her father, who was only comfortably situated, had been religiously pursing his bank account, and only comfortably situated, had been religiously nursing his bank account, and wearing his year before last clothes. But Miss Cecilia wanted so much to study abroad, and her mother was so insistent, and—well, John wouldn't be going to college for another year yet, and the long and short of it was, Miss Cecilia went triumphantly abroad

intly abroad. That was five years ago. Today she is still haunting the continental music studios, while John, after two years in college, had to leave and go to work. There had not been enough money in the family treasury to keep him at his books and his sister abroad-and she was the one with "a ca-

reer," don't you know. Another case in point is that of Percy Augusta Phillips.

Percy is his widowed mother's only son. She thinks the sun rises and sets on him. She accedes to his every wish. One of his desires is to be a physician. He conceived the idea when his mother was preparing to equip the eldest of her two daughters in various institutes that she might be selfsupporting, if the occasion ever demanded Immediately the family plans were knocked into a cocked hat. The mother had sufficient means to prepare each of her children to the same extent for the serious part of life, or to give Percy the course in college, medical schools and hospitals which would be necessary before he could hope to become a practicing physi-cian. Well, as already hinted. Percy has ever been the apple of his mother's eye, and he is having his way, and neither girl is receiving educational instruction of any sort and does not expect to. On the other hand, last year the family cook and maid departments of the family business for a matter of a half dozen years. He was skilled apparently, in the ways of the business to own sewing, when they get time for it.

The "Example."

Furthermore, it often happens-went on the married man-that the eldest child of a growing family is denied a square deal simply because of his seniority. For example: Raymond Hayes was the eldest of six time when either parent showed partiality children. When his first brother was old of any sort to any child. In the third place, ward for his years of faithful service, was enough to toddle about Raymond was each had the same sized money allowances barely five, yet he was informed that now houses at less than one-third the salary it was incumbent upon him to set a good amount and quality of clothing. In the example for his brother, as he was the older and supposed to know better what was right and what wrong. Whenever a were sure of receiving its equivalent, as a new baby came to the Hayes house Raymond never missed having the same old sentiment ding-donged into his ears, and when, in the course of time, he and his brothers and sisters got into the inevitable childish squabbles, Raymond invariably received the severest punishment from his parents. He was the eldest; he had failed to set the good example expected of him; instead, he was fighting the hardest, and no matter if he wasn't; hence the extra chastisement.

Up to the time he left home Raymond felt himself discriminated against continually in this fashion, for at no stage of his boyhood and youth did he prove to be a glittering success as a good example. He had far too much spirit in his make-up. Five years have passed since he was home last. He says he won't go back again until his eldest sister is married and from under the paternal roof. This sister is the one who used to torment him about his boyish affairs of the heart until he'd pull her pigtails in desperation, and then, of course, he got lambasted, because he should have set a good example in Christian forbearance: while the tormentor would escape even the semblance of a frown, being tenderly snuggled on mother's bosom instead.

A Sacrifice to Family Pride.

Another effective way to keep the children from getting a square deal all 'round, each child will deal squarely with the others, and all the children will unite in giving their forbears the honor and Then there is the son or daughter who is to tell one off against his will and nat- reverence justly due them.

LAZY-HOUR CLOTHES NO

JAPANESE CREPE IS THE FAVOR-ITE FOR COOLER DAYS.

New Coffee Jackets of Silk and Lace Fit Into the Figure and Are Trimmed With Lace.

The fair sex no longer has any excuse for looking unkempt or slovenly in that comfort of all comforts during these warm months, the lounging robe or jacket. Both in price and the grace of its fashloning, the neglige has developed from an expensive, yet unbecoming garment, to a thing of beauty, within the reach of the most moderate allowance. No woman's wardrobe is complete without at least one or two daintily-colored, airy kimonos, for not only are they luxuriously restful after snug-fitting bodices and weighty skirts, but they are the means of keeping these very street clothes fresh and tailored-looking.

The craze of the season in both long robes and short jackets is the kimono of dotted Swiss. Exquisitely flowered patterns of pastel blue or lavender or pink on a white ground, thickly sprinkled with white dots of varying size, give a most fes-tive appearance to these simple garments. and the unadorned, bell-shaped cut of both sleeves and gown is finished around the edges with a narrow scalioping, buttonholed

ness and anger, he arbitrarily informed his second son that he would have to take up with silk to match the flowers.
Plain white dotted Swiss also plays a arge part in the manufacture of boudoin negliges. One exceptionally charming model gives the effect of an empire gown. to the bust line of wide Valenciennes inserdreams of dynamos and such things and enter the law school. There he made out tion and narrow strips of Swiss holds the full skirt. The latter is cut bell shape, very scant at the top, graduating into billowy folds at the bottom, where three bands of wide insertion are set between bands of equal width. A band of insertion also heads the deep hem of the bobbing bell-shaped elbow sleeves, and a peony-like rosette of narrow baby blue ribbon with myriad long ends finishes the center of the bust line. The beauty of this summer little robe is the sheer Swiss which shows sparsely scattered

white dots the size of a pea.

Popular as are these fairy gowns, the
Japanese crepe kimono more than holds its own in the most bewitching new designs and colorings. Odd-shaped oriental tans of variegated hue and indescribable comp.exity adorn some of these gowns. Others show splashing flower designs, not ever by among which is a white ground covered with huge lavender iris and long, slender green leaves. Broad baby blue satin ribbon was employed to finish the neck and fronts of this kimone Pompadour ribbon trims many kimonos, pecially the plain ones, and the fad of the year is to have them show a contrasting shade. Japanese crepe cloth can be pur-chased by the yard at a very reasonable figure. It is now made in this country, and one young art student has designed a pattern for herself, which she had woven by a manufacturer. He has given her an order for other patterns, in colorings to please the American taste.

Elaborate coffee jackets of silk and lace are not allowed to hang loose in kimono style, but fit in just below the bust line and give the popular empire effect. From this line many of them hang in handkerchief points, while the very short sleeve has a pointed ruffle to the elbow. The yokes are This is the case now with machine work. built from narrow bouilliones of the silk alternating with narrow Valenciennes or very fine tucks. A hand-made jacket of handkerchief muslin has a yoke of Valenciennes and muslin running horizontally, with a bell-shaped skirt to the hip line made of alternate rows of lace and muslin. The umbrella sleeves to the elbow are also made

of the lace and lawn. Pompadour crepe de chine and fine nets. trimmed with heavy lace, also fashion these exquisite little jackets, and where the material is rather sheer it is lined with inexpensive mousseline de sole accordion-pleatd. A becoming addition to the neck is a durable fichu of net edged with wide lace.

MAKES KUROKI LAUGH.

Amused When He Hears He is of Polish Descent. From the San Francisco Call.

Among the passengers who arrived from the far east on the liner China was a man who for more than a year has accompanied Gen. Kuroki in his whirlwind campaign against the forces of the czar. Unfortunately for a world which would like to hear a first-hand and scientific account of these marvelous doings in Manchuria, the witness now in this city is a United States army officer, whose duty will compel him first to tell his thrilling tale to President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft.

"I would like to tell you all about it," said Col. E. H. Crowder of the general staff of the United States army, on board the China, "but my lips are sealed until I have made my report to the Secretary of

Col. Crowder was one of the first American army officers to be detailed for duty as All the way through the square deal was handed out all 'round. In fact, so square were the parents that today no child aca military observer with the Japanese army. He lost no time in getting to Tokyo, and was assigned to the column commanded by Kuroki. He saw the batbut all unite in saying that they don't know and never were able to get an inkling tle of the Yalu, and was with the Japanese general until after the long and bloody fight at Mukden. The arduous campaigning in between these engagements tried Col. Crowder's health, and he has come home a good deal of an inas to who was the father's or who the Well, not so very long ago this family had a reunion. It was summer, and they gathered on the big veranda of the old home one evening. The next day a neighbor one evening. The next day a neighbor dropped in and in the course of the convervalid.

It has been written time and again that Gen. Kuroki is of Polish ancestry. Enter-prising writers have even unearthed his genealogical tree, on the branches of which they wove a romantic story of a noble family driven from home by Russian oppression, taking root in Japan, and from there coming forth in the form of the redoubtable little general taking revengeful swats at the armies of the wicked czar. On this subject Col. Crowder unsealed his lips.

"To Gen. Kuroki," said the colonel, "that story which reaches him at fra-

"that story, which reaches him at frequent intervals in various forms, is an endless source of amusement. He loves to hear it told, and if the man that first invented the yarn could hear the general laugh he would know that in one quarter at least his fiction was popular. No Polish blood runs in Kuroki's yeins. He is all Japanese, and proud of it."

Landed Big Bull Trout.

From the Anaconda Standard One of the largest bull trout caught this season was landed on the banks of the Missoula river, west of town, this morning by Robert Gries. The fish weighed 8% pounds when dressed and measured 2 feet from tip to tip. The fish was a gamy one and was landed after a plucky fight of sev-

eral minutes.

Young Gries had been fishing in company with Mr. Palsgrove for some time and had been unable to catch anything but "shiners." Finally he fixed up a plain hook and put a shiner on it. He made a cast and got a strike from the bull trout as and got a strike from the bull trout as job, on which a machine had averaged over soon as the shiner struck the water. He 200,000 ems during a working day of eight did not know that he had got a fish on his hook, but thought he had struck a snag. With all of his endeavors he could not pull in his line. Finally the trout shot away into the water and unwound all the line from the reel. The hook then broke and the prize had been lost. Gries pulled in his line, and undismayed, he put on another

hook and attached another small fish. The second time Gries made a cast a big bull trout immediately grabbed for the bait and got fastened to the end of the line. This time a hard fight ensued, during which time Gries slowly pulled in his line. When the trout had been pulled almost to the shore one of the men took a shot at him with a rifle and succeeded in killing him. The fellow was then landed and dressed. While dressing him the men were lamenting the fact that they had lost the first one, when they discovered their first hook in the mouth of the fish they had caught.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers in Collision. ROCKLAND, Me., July 8.-It became

(Continued From First Page.)

said the Mergenthaler people themselves developed yesterday was that a certain foreman, in whose department a few Mergs, are employed, had received an item of something like \$2,500 for a small. and, it is said, rather unimportant device or invention for that machine. This was testified to yesterday; it was learned by one of the witnesses before the commission and was skillfully brought out by the attorneys for the Mergenthaler Company, and it was said by the Lanston people that they had never before heard of the trans-

When Foreman John R. Berg was on the stand yesterday it is understood he was asked if the Mergenthalers could set tabular work, and he replied that they could not. Mr. Berg is foreman of the Congressional Record division, in which many Mergs are used. He stated that when an operator on a Mergenthaler setting copy came to a table he had to stop his machine

and set it by hand.

The Merganthaler people rejoined that they never claimed their machines were especially adapted to tabular work. Their claims for superiority, they said, were in other directions in which the Lanston, they

claimed, was lacking.
Foreman Hodes of the Gazette division is today having prepared two samples of type work for submission to the investigating commission when it reassembles Monday morning. One of these is hand work, the other is to be set by a Lanston machine. They are intended to show the relationship of the old hand typesetting system to the machine system.

Both Samples Contain Same Wording. Both samples contain the same wording and the same number of ems. The faces of the two types used are duplicates, the hand set being 14 point, but by using a lead between each line it is made the same body of the machine-set type-16 point.

It will also be shown at Monday's ses sion, it is said, that in the divisions where hand typesetting is in vogue the day's "stint" or task for each compositor is 6,400 ems. In comparison with this will be given the record of Miss Hattie M. Jewett, the star operator, in the Gazette division. Dur-ing the month of May, for instance, this lady's record was 6,600 ems an hour on a Lanston. Miss Jewett is rated as one of not the fastest Lanston operator in this country. The records of other operators in the Gazette division, who claim no distinction to unusual rapidity, will, it is said, show that they average, under fair conditions, 6,000 ems an hour.

Alleged Padding.

At yesterday's sitting of the commission an attempt was made to show "padding" of the rolls by certain foremen because they measured up sixteen point matter as twelve point. In doing this it was in testimony that the foremen were but following a rule that has been in vogue in printing offices for forty years and before the point system came into use. At that time pice type was the basis of meaurements, just as twelve point is now, and any type larger than pica that was used was reckoned on a pica basis, while those below pica-nonpariel, or half pica, for instance-

12-point being the pica or standard of measure. When 16-point is used, therefore,

Difference Between Machines. An effort will be made to show that wher-

ever a matrice can be taken the Mergen thaler does good work, but that the grade of printing required at the government printing office cannot be accomplished when presswork is done from the Mergenthaler

The Lanston people will claim that presswork from the product of their machines is almost, if not fully, equal to presswork

One of the matters that came before the commission yesterday was what is known as "Report No. 5." This is said to be one of the important reports made by the several foremen from month to mouth as to the efficiency of the typesetting machines in use in their respective divisions.

All the foremen, as a matter of official pride, are said to make the best showing possible, whether they are using Mergenthalers or Lanstons. This fact has led to the charge of "padding," which was made at the session yesterday.

Lanston to Have an Inning.

It is said the Lanston attorneys will have their inning Monday and will seek by "facts and figures" to justify the action of Public Printer Palmer in purchasing seventy-two Lanston machines.

It is said also that John R. Berg, foreman of the Record division and president of Columbia Typographical Union, testified that some time last autumn he purchased 100 shares of the stock of an F street broker at 3. He disposed of the entire block about election time for 13.

When the commission adjourned yester-

day Foreman L. C. Hay of the job divi-sion of the printing office was on the stand. He will continue his testimony Mon-

day.

The Mergenthaler lawyers worked ener-The Mergenthaler lawyers worked chergetically to confound Chief Engineer W. H. Tapley and Auditor E. T. Bushnell, who signed "Special Report No. 5." It is claimed that the lawyers succeeded and that they involved both those witnesses, who told Public Printer Palmer that the Lanston machines were far and away su-

perior, in a bad tangle.

Messrs. Tapley and Bushnell testified, it is said, that the cost of work on the Lanston machine was a little more than 24 cents per thousand ems. That is in the main body of their report and is used for comparison with work on the Mergenthaler machines, which cost 34 cents a thousand ems, and with hand composition, which cost

51 cents per thousand ems.

The investigators questioned the witnesses aboout certain sets of figures very sharply. One of the commissioners remarked during Thursday: "Those figures in that pamphlet do not rise to the dignity of approximation." The testimony also developed that the 24 cents work was what of approximation." The testimony also developed that the 24 cents work was what printers call "phat." This was chiefly tabular work, as it was done on two volumes, one, "Commerce in the Philippine Islands," and a volume on exports. The Lanston experts have been claiming that was work about the paid at double price.

such work should be paid at double price and reckoned at double price, and so it was that they secured a big record for the Lanston machines. Experts who testified yesterday, among them Foreman Berg, declared that a good compositor could set by hand about 40,000 ems of that kind of "phat" matter per diem, where he could set only about 8,000 ems of straight matter

per diem.

In contradiction to the statement of the Lanston people that the Mergs cannot set tabular work, Foreman Hay of the job room was requested to show the commission some of that class of work that they had accomplished in the job room. His exhibit, it is said, included one very phat hours. He also exhibited tabular and blank work, with box headings, set by Mergenthaler, for the Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office and Commerce and Labor departments. Mr. Hay told the commission that the saving to the government on much of this tabular work done on Mergenthaler machines as compared with the cost of hand work was from one-half to one-third. He presented to the commission an impres-sive array of samples of work done, that covered the desks, tables and even the floor in the room where the hearing was

conducted. Comparative Statement. Considerable interest was taken by the

commission in one sentence on page 9 of 'Special Report No. 5," under the heading 'Comparative statement of output of machines." Although the report was supposed to furnish an accurate statement to guide the public pinter in the big purchase he was about to make, it stated that "on the basis of an equal number of machines work-

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** The Largest Exclusive Cash Furniture House in the City.

## Odds and Ends at Fractional Prices.

The gigantic sale that we have just brought to a conclusion has very naturally left us with many "odds and ends" on hand. By "odds and ends" we mean one or two of a kind, or single pieces of sets. The goods are perfect in every way, but as we are determined to start the fall business with a completely new stock we intend to make short work of all these "odds and ends" next week by offering them at practically any price at all. There are all sorts of things among them and the bargains are without equal.



Parlor Tables left, and we will make short work of them next week. In oak or mahogany finish, highly polished round tops, 24 inches across; French legs. These tables are

while they last take your choice at.......\$1.85

Mattings At Less Than Import We have still a few score rolls

of that great shipment of sample Mattings that we secured from Krune, Weill & Co. The qualities are strictly high-grade and \$ the prices we are asking are just ? about half the regular prices. You ought not to miss this chance. Come and see them. Refrigerators,

Ice Chests. Go-Carts and all Summer Furniture

now offered at slashingly cut prices to close out.

## JACKSON BROS.

915-921 Seventh St. N. W.

ais division, and whom the Tapley-Bushnell commission ignored, is the man who interested the commission so keenly yes-

Foreman John R. Berg of the Congres sional Record is said to have given the commission considerable information. He resented a comparison between the work one on the Record during the last three weeks of the last session of Congress and the work done on the Record during the last three weeks of the session in the prior year, when the Record was set by hand. Berg's figures showed that there was an enormous increase in the amount of work done during the three weeks' period of this year, and yet it had required sixty-four men less than the previous year. The cos men less than the previous year. The cost of composition, per 1,000 ems, finished and ready for the maker-up, during the last three weeks' period, using Mergenthalers, was 50 cents, as compared with \$1.34 the preceding year.
It is believed the sessions of the com-

mission will continue daily during the greater part of next week.

Beautiful Salt Creek Valley. From the Leavenworth Times.

Landscapes in which appear sheer mounnot more so, to our mind, than a view much closer home. This observation is suggested by a recent trip through the part of Leavenworth county known as Salt Creek valley, as fertile a territory as is to be found in all the west. From the top of Salt Creek hill, before the observer, there unrolls to the westward an expans of magnificent fields of wheat and corn, acres of bright pasturage, the whole occa sionally dotted with little patches of woodland, and with hills beyond; a scene that is not surpassed for richness and inspiration by any locality in any country any-where. The tollers of Salt Creek valley have done more than make two blades grow where one grew before. They are pushing to an extreme their farms, land already well supplied with natural re-sources, and they are reaping enormous crops year after year. More than that they take a pride in their homes, and have made them beautiful. Still more, a kindly feeling exists among the people of the valey, one toward the other, and they are a congenial community. For the productive ness of its acres, for its landscape and for the character of its people, the superior of the Salt Creek valley neighborhood will not be found.

Not Guilty.

From the Chicago News. Police Magistrate-"The officer says he aught you in the act of rushing the can." Hobo Henry-"I ain't guilty, yer honor. Mebby I was propellin' it, but I ain't one uv them hard workin' guys wot rushes

tings.

SMART MOSQUITO.

Followed Man Who "Boozed," and Insect Became an Inebriate.

rom the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Did it ever strike you that a mosquito ould become an inebriate?" asked the observer of things. "It hasn't? Well, let me tell you one of my experiences. I was

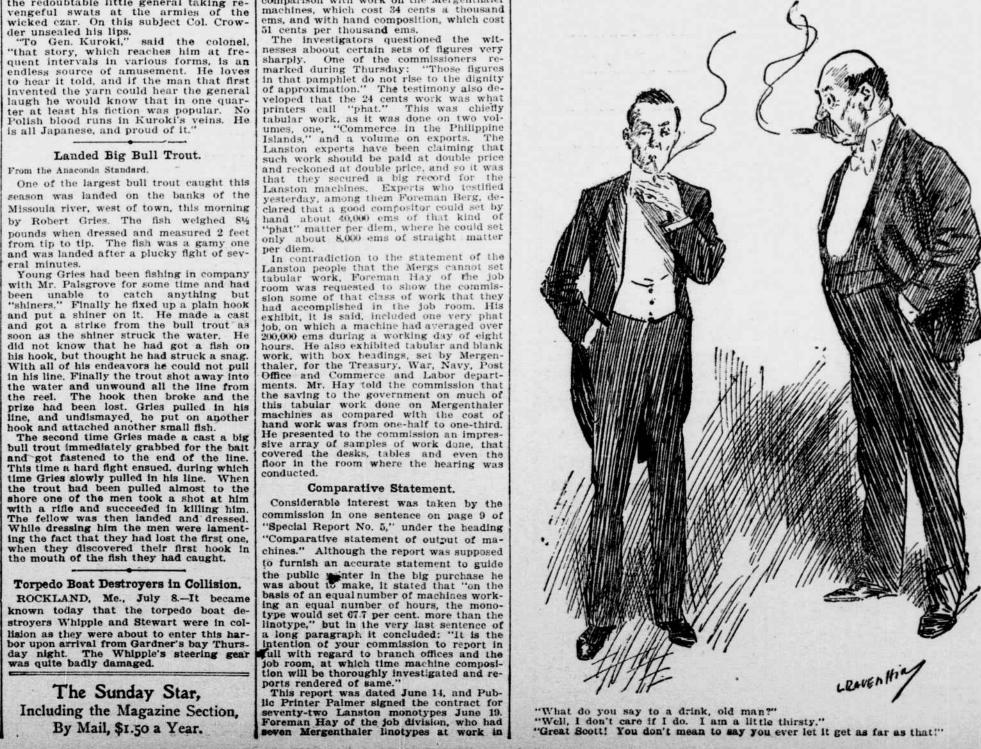
working in New Orleans several years ago with a friend of mine. He was a hard drinker, and whenever you saw him he was literally saturated with booze. He was a clever little fellow, though, and for several months he worked in the same office with me. We did considerable night work. Well, every night Ed would come in drunk as a boiled owl, sit down at his desk and begin to peg away. Whether it was because he was the booze artist in the office or from some other cause, his desk was a Mecca for the mosquitoes. There was one big fellow I noticed particularly. He attracted my attention one evening when Ed was asleep in his chair, and he (the mosquito) was perchtains, snow capped peaks, deep canons ed on my friend's nose, drilling away for dear life. Pretty soon he became even drunk er than Ed and flew away. He perched on the desk where I was writing and his antics were comical. He had a beautiful load, if you'll pardon the street gamin's language, and was swaggering over the desk like a chicken with the staggers. Honestly, I couldn't help laughing. I caught the mosquito and pulled off just the tip of his wing, so I would know him again. I saw him again the next and many nights thereafter. Ed was the only man in the office he'd bite. If Ed didn't show up, the mosquito would perch on his desk, assuming a mournful at-tidude that was pitiful and laughable in one. That was one mosquito who became an inebriate, and I could tell you of—" but his listeners had hied to the life-saving station across the street.

> Emeralds and Their Wearers. Emeralds are just now the fashionable

stone and are consequently becoming more expensive than ever.

Many are the legends concerning the mystic powers of the emerald. If you have a bad memory you should wear one, for it will help you wonderfully. It changes color when false friends or false witnesses are near, and as a love token it registers the uegree of love. If it is pale, then love is waning; if it lose color entirely the lover is false and the love gone forever.

The emerald is a very particular stone and will not help any one who is not scrup-ulously neat and clean. Its soft green color has a beneficial effect upon the wearer's own eyes and is a good talisman for any eye trouble, but serpents are said to become blind if they even look at an emerald.



A SPARTAN.

from the government of Holland. As most people are aware, the Dutch are the most expert diamond cutters in the world, but in this diamond cutting it is necessary to use an alloy which is dan-gerous to health. Is it possible to find method of doing without the ald of this Again, to turn to a very different source of money-making by

Catania is offering. In order to encourage local industrial enterprise this sum is to

be awarded to the individual who estab-lishes some new industry in the town; this trade is to be of such a nature that

it will employ not fewer than 100 work-men; a further £1,000 will be paid for

every additional fifty hands that are aft-erward employed. These sums would be

payable at the end of the year in five

Five hundred pounds is to be obtained

produce the successful work at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. M. Masse-net has already been secured as one of Offered by Nations to Those Who Will the adjudicators One of the biggest prizes on offer at the

present time is for no less a sum than £5,300. This is being offered by the Rus-Many no doubt will conclude that there sian imperial ministry of finance, and the last date for claiming it is July 1 next. The subject of the competition, however, is practically no chance of securing such of a technical nature, for what the Russian minister wants is a good and re-Mr. Woodbury, a well-known American philanthropist resident in New York, offers £200 to any married man who can convince a jury of twelve matrons that there is in that city a single specimen of

a perfectly happy married man. Mr. Woodbury's contention is that bachelors Among the many varieties of cactus and spinsters form the happlest section and spinsters form the happlest section there is one which is known as the prick-of the community; he urges nothing ly pear; it is a rather attractive-looking against marriage in general, and says plant, but its leaves are covered with hair sharp enough to pierce the hands of any one who is so rash as to touch it. The that his arguments refer only to the con-ditions of life in New York. Mr. Kerr, who takes the side of the married man, and Mr. Woodbusy himself will act as plant came originally from America, but after it was introduced in some manner counsel, while a committee of single men

or other into Queensland it spread so or other into Queensland it spread so rapidly and to such an extent that in some districts it has practically destroyed all other vegetation. The Queensland government is still offering a reward of Women can gain a prize of £200 which is being offered by the Women's Institute of Science at Naples; it is to be given for the best work on any subject of scientific research, but it must be based on inde-

cated.

The British consul at Palermo not long since sent a dispatch to the foreign office containing information regarding a premium of £2,000 that the municipality of Catania is offering. In order to encourage local industrial arts of the completely eradi
research, but it must be based on independent laboratory experiments.

Another interesting subject is "The best, least irksome and least costly method of securing the male able-bodied youth of this country for service in the regular or auxiliary for service in the r time of war." For the three best essays dealing with these topics the Royal United Service Institution offers prizes consisting of 100 guineas, 30 guineas and

WITH PERRY IN JAPAN.

Sketch of Dr. Thomas B. Steele of Cambridge, Md.

From the Baltimore Sun. Dr. Thomas B. Steele, one of the seven

10 guineas.

known surviving officers of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853, is passing his declining days in Cambridge, Md. He is now eighty-three years old and his once vigorous form shows the signs of time. He is confined to his room under the care Again, to turn to a very different source of money-making by competition, there is £500 being offered by the well-known firm of Ricordi & Co. In order to encourage English opera that firm has offered this prize to be competed for by English subjects alone, and has guaranteed to member of Congress in 1835-37 and whig time.

candidate for governor of Maryland in 1840 against William Grason of Queen Anne's bounty. His mother was Anne Ogle Buch-unan, daughter of Thomas Buchanan of Hagerstown, and through her he is de-scended from Samuel Ogle, twice propriescended from Samuel Ogie, twice proprietary governor of Maryland between 1731 and 1752. Before his recent decline in health Dr. Steele was full of delightful experiences of his visit to Japan, many of which he related to his friend, Col. Clement Sulivane of Cambridge.

In 1846 Dr. Steele was appointed assistant suggests of the Indian States.

ant surgeon of the United States navy, and joined the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, then assisting in the American invasion of Mexico. In 1850 he sailed on the United States sloop Saratoga for China and re-mained on the eastern station until the successful close of Commodore Perry's ex-pedition to Japan, returning home in August, 1854. Previous to sailing on the Sara-toga he had married his cousin, Isabella E. Henry, daughter of John Campbell Henry of Hambrooks, and granddaughter of John Henry of Weston, governor of Maryland, and later United States senator, he and Charles Carroll of Carrollton having

been the first two senators sent from this state to the national councils. As Colonel Sulivane remembers Dr. Steele in his youth he was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and was considered one of the handsomest officers of the navy. He was noted for his remarkable resem blance to the Bonapartes, it being so extraordinary that he was frequently accost-ed a member of that family while serving in the Mediterranean.

Dr. Steele is much interested in the Japa-nese-Russian war, and he frequently dis-cusses the outcome with Colonel Sulivane and other friends. This led upon a recent and other friends. This led upon a recent occasion to his referring to his own visit to Japan. He said:

"Though over fifty years have passed since I sailed with Perry into Yeddo bay and bore a humble part in opening Japan to the civilization of the west, the events of those days, so long ago, come vividiy before me as our talk recalls them. While my eighty-three years have dimmed my memory as to more recent occurrences. I

memory as to more recent occurrences, I can still see very plainly and clearly and can still see very plainly and clearly and remember well my shipmates and comrades of Perry's expedition.

"Time has gathered most of us in his relentless harvest, and I am one of the six or seven surviving officers of the whole squadron—the last of my own ship—and I must soon in the course of nature follow them to the 'bourne whence no trayeler returns.' I was married in June, 1850, and in August of the same year received orders to the United States sloop Saratoga, then at Norfolk fitting out for the China station."